

ARMOUR DEFENDS PACKERS METHODS

Tells Congressmen Big Five Are in Competition and Not in Collusion.

DENIES STOCK WATERING

Calls Profits Small and Puts in Plea to Let Meat Industry Alone.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today J. Ogden Armour attacked vigorously the proposed legislation for Government regulation of the packing industry and said such enactments would be seriously and injuriously felt throughout the entire industrial fabric of the nation.

Mr. Armour denied emphatically that any combination or collusion as to price fixing or division of territory exists among the Big Five packing companies. He said the Big Five either could regulate or regulate to regulate or affect the prices paid for meat to the producer or to the consumer, and he said that the Big Five either could regulate or regulate to regulate or affect the prices paid for meat to the producer or to the consumer, and he said that the Big Five either could regulate or regulate to regulate or affect the prices paid for meat to the producer or to the consumer.

The witness declared that the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission on which the proposed legislation is based, was admittedly "entirely ex parte" and had worked "very serious injury to our industry."

Competition, Not Collusion.

"If a monkey wrench is thrown into the gears of this business," Mr. Armour declared in his prepared statement, "its effects will not be confined to the meat packing industry, but will be felt throughout the entire industrial fabric of the nation." He said that the Big Five either could regulate or regulate to regulate or affect the prices paid for meat to the producer or to the consumer, and he said that the Big Five either could regulate or regulate to regulate or affect the prices paid for meat to the producer or to the consumer.

At the opening of his cross-examination by Chairman Sims (Term.) Mr. Armour was asked the reason for increasing the capitalization of Armour & Co. from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Denies Watering of Stock.

"This operation simply reduced our surplus and increased our capital proportionately. It was not water and did not change the value of our stock per share," he replied. "It was done largely because outsiders in estimating our profits made their computations not on the total amount of money invested but upon our small capitalization. Furthermore, Armour & Co. are large borrowers and as such it was desirable to have our capitalization show the money actually invested."

When asked the reason why the 400 per cent. stock dividend in 1912, whereby the stock was valued from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000, was said by Mr. Armour to have been made possible by reinvestment during preceding years of 71 per cent. of the aggregate earnings, so that the increase represented not water but money actually spent in development. In this connection he called attention to the fact that the firm is almost entirely owned within its family.

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Theory Right; Practice Wrong.

"I can see the business and profit in this," declared Mr. Sims, "but what I want to know is the thing to be followed out to its logical conclusion or to its end." "Where is it to end?" "Theoretically you are probably right; practically you are wrong," replied Mr. Armour. "The stop is bound to come in the added ramifications and diversifications result in loss of efficiency. It is not a matter of size alone, but that by adding, for instance, to many different lines is a salesman's territory you give him too many different things to sell and diminish his power to sell properly. You might say we will go into raising cattle. But I contend that there is a limit in what any man can do well, and I don't care how intelligent he is, he cannot go beyond that capacity."

Armour & Co. has not branched out beyond our capacity. We will never add to the shoe business with my consent for the cattle raising business."

Questioned as to Government ownership and operation of all refrigerators, Mr. Armour said he believed the packers would suffer through decreased efficiency.

In reply to questions by Representative Hamilton (Mich.), Mr. Armour said that while meat prices would not be so high except for the European war he did not believe they would have declined from the pre-war basis despite the increased production of cattle.

Mr. Hamilton was particularly interested in Mr. Armour's connection with the Food Administration. The witness said that while many men had gone from the Armour firm to various branches of the Government it so happened that none had gone to the Food Administration.

Dies Suddenly in Hotel.

George H. Tuttle of 234 Rockingham street, Toledo, died suddenly last night in his room in the Hotel Manhattan of heart disease. He was an agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and was 58 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle came here from Toledo, Monday.

N. Y. BEGINS FIGHT ON PHONE RATES

P. S. C. Orders Attorney to Start Action.

New York entered yesterday the list of States opposing enforcement of the new telephone rates ordered by Postmaster-General Burleson when the Public Service Commission for the First District, at Albany, ordered Ledyard Phale, its counsel, to begin an action against the New York Telephone Company for increasing its tariffs.

A restraining order against the Postmaster-General was signed by Judge Rollstab in the Federal District Court, Trenton, N. J., last night, and his right to increase the charges will be reviewed by the court next Monday.

The suit to be instituted by the up-State Public Service Commission is to be based upon a requirement that schedules showing changes in tariffs must be filed with the organization.

Action Purposely Halted.

"The commission delayed taking action until today," said chairman Hill at Albany last night, "because it was thought its position would be stronger by delaying until the new rates had been put into effect. The commission's analysis of the proposed rates shows that, although they were promulgated by Mr. Burleson with the statement that they brought about a decrease, they actually effect an increase of from 20 to 100 per cent. in the different States."

"A considerably increased rate is charged for all of the long distance business under the 'particular person' basis. In addition to this a charge is made for using the wires, even though the person called for is not found and no conversation is held."

The order issued by Judge Rollstab at Trenton was signed upon application of L. Edward Hermann, counsel for the New York Public Utility Commission. Judge Rollstab declined to sign an order which Mr. Hermann asked for enjoining the operation of the increased rates pending a determination of the proceedings.

Mr. Hermann said the main question presented involved the authority of the Postmaster-General to increase rates under the resolution directing him to take over telephone and telegraph companies. He asserted that the resolution specifically reserved to the States the right to enforce police regulations and contended that the fixing of rates came under that head.

To Charge New Rates.

Officials of the New York Telephone Company said yesterday that restraining orders of Public Service Commissions in adjacent States would have no effect on messages to this city and that, regardless of the point of origin, the new rates would be charged.

In Massachusetts the Public Service Commission asked Attorney-General Attwell to begin action in the Supreme Court looking to a suspension of the new tariffs charged by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Gov. Coolidge issued a statement yesterday expressing sympathy with the attitude of the commission and said he would see no reason why any of the States should surrender any of their rate-making powers to the Federal Government.

The first steps to test the legality of Mr. Burleson's action were taken in Michigan yesterday when Attorney-

General Grosbeck in Lansing filed petitions in the Federal Circuit Court asking for an injunction to prevent the various telephone companies in the State from putting the new tariffs into effect.

In addition to the restraining writ an order is asked for requiring the companies to continue their present rates until they are legally modified, and that the proposed new schedule of rates be declared illegal.

PLAN TO INCREASE PHONE RATES SEEN

Government Control Will Cripple Wire Companies, Reynolds Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Edward Reynolds of New York, who recently was relieved of his duties as vice-president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company by Postmaster-General Burleson, today told the House Post-office Committee to-day that the only excuse for the Government retaining control over telephone and telegraph companies was "to increase telephone rates to finance crippled telephone companies."

Mr. Reynolds appeared to oppose the Administration measure contemplating extension of the period of control and possible Government purchase of the wires. He said that the Government, by its control, was "to utilize the Government control for increasing telephone rates, as is now being done by the Postmaster-General, is assuming authority that Congress did not intend to give to the Postmaster-General."

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Senators Seek Information.

The fact that a legislative agent of the packers had met with Hurley and Hoover at the conference impelled the Senators who examined Logan to question him in an effort to establish some connection between the packers' products and the concerted move of foodstuffs to Europe under Government direction at a stupendous outlay of money on the part of the Government.

These questions met with a vigorous denial from the witness that during his stay abroad he had communicated with the packers. He said it was at once conceded in the conference that America probably would have to supply the food needed in Europe.

Influence Quarantine Lifted.

New York, Jan. 21.—A three weeks influenza quarantine at the naval base on Rock Island was lifted today by direction of Rear Admiral Joseph W. O'Connell, commander of the Second Naval district. The base will be closed on February 1.

\$2,700 MONTHLY FOR REPORTER LOBBYIST

T. F. Logan, Capital Scribe, "Retained" by Packing, Oil and Other Interests.

GREAT FRIEND OF HURLEY

Went to Europe With Hoover at U. S. Expense to Investigate Food Needs.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate Committee on Agriculture listened today to a review of the activities of Thomas F. Logan, lobbyist for the packers in Washington, who told of his recent trip to Europe in company with Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board and Food Administrator Herbert Hoover.

On the witness stand Logan admitted being employed by various large business interests at an aggregate retainer of \$2,700 a month, which combination of salaries was continued during Logan's attendance with Chairman Hurley and Food Administrator Hoover at the recent interrelated conference, where he sat immediately as one of the members of the conference.

The purpose of the gathering was to discuss America's potentialities as the source of food supply for Europe during the present continental-wide shortage of necessities of life.

His Was Labor of Love.

The committee sought light on the purpose of Mr. Logan's trip abroad, and he explained that "out of friendship for Chairman Hurley" he had directed the preparation of data in the offices of the Shipping Board bearing on German and Austrian merchant shipping. Hurley, he said, thought he ought to be paid for it, but he had declined to regard the work as other than a labor of love for the Government. He added, however, that the Shipping Board paid his expenses abroad.

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Tunney Tells Senate Committee of Conspiracy to Slay Rich.

ANARCHISTS BUSY AGAIN

New York Has 15,000 Now

Classed as Radicals With Many Sympathizers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A plot on the lives of John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., planned by anarchists in New York, in 1914, shortly after the beginning of the European war, was described to the Senate propaganda investigating committee today by Thomas J. Tunney, police inspector of New York.

He said the plotters were known as Carson, Berg and Hanson, and that all were killed by the explosion of the bomb they had made to kill the Rockefellers.

The police investigation which followed, the inspector said, disclosed that the plan of the anarchists included the killing of other wealthy persons, and that instructions were to kill all members of the families including the children.

Inspector Tunney, who was in charge of the bomb and neutrality squad before the United States entered the war, testified that there was evidence of renewed activity of anarchists in the United States. Since the signing of the armistice, he said, evidence had been found that anarchists planned to organize and disseminate propaganda.

Inspector Tunney said that in March, 1917, after the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany, Leon Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevik leader, at a meeting of Russian and German anarchists in New York, urged them to "overthrow this capitalist Government."

Replying to questions from the committee he said there were from 12,000 to 15,000 persons in New York who were classed as radicals, and a great many others who sympathized with radical ideas. This number includes Russians, Scandinavians, Italians and some Germans, with a few Americans, he said.

The witness told the committee of various bomb plots for which German agents had been convicted, including plans for blowing up ships at sea, with cargoes consigned to the allied Governments.

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In the interests of German propaganda, he said, and for that purpose the Prince and Publishers Association, Incorporated, was formed, with Dr. Hugo Schwelzer as president, Emil Kipper as vice-president, Henry Weisman as secretary and Max W. Sticher as treasurer. In addition the concern published a list of prominent men who were classed as "honorary vice-presidents and members of the advisory board," whose names were used because of their prominence.

At the request of J. J. Dickinson, who testified last week concerning his employment by George Sylvester Viereck in 1918 as Washington representative of the Fatherland, a letter written by Major-Gen. Frank McIntyre has been read into the record of the Senate committee investigating German propaganda. The letter, dated June 24, 1918, and addressed to Dickinson, who then was in the army and stationed at San Antonio, Tex., said:

"I wanted to call your attention to a little matter which has come up here and which I hope that I have put to sleep. You spoke, to me before leaving here of the fact that you were being investigated by the secret service. It seems that they made a report to the military intelligence branch, having discovered that you had been employed to write a weekly letter to Viereck."

"They secured copies of those letters, most of which were signed 'Wingate' or 'Joshua Wingate,' and established very clearly, by testimony of Viereck himself, and I think of his lawyer, the fact of such employment and the identification of these letters as yours. The papers were turned over to me with the suggestion that I take the necessary action. I filed the papers, saying broadly that no action was necessary, that you were writing letters to the Fatherland as a man of your profession would write them to a newspaper editor. My successor may take a different view of this matter, however. At least I think there is nothing that you can do at this time."

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